

Applic. No. 10/676,587
Amdt. dated October 26, 2007
Reply to Office action of July 26, 2007

Drawing Amendments

The attached sheet of drawings includes changes to Fig. 2A. This sheet which includes Fig. 2A replaces the original sheet including Fig. 2A. In Fig. 2A, "first printing process" was changed to "second printing process" in step S2.

Please approve the drawing changes that are marked in red on the accompanying "Annotated Sheet Showing Changes" of Fig. 2A. A formal "Replacement Sheet" of amended Fig. 2A is also enclosed.

Attachments: Replacement Sheet
Annotated Sheet Showing Changes

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Remarks/Arguments:

Reconsideration of the application is requested.

Claims 1-8 are now in the application. Claims 4-8 have been have been added. Support for claim 4 is found on page 20, lines 10-13 and lines 22-24. Support for claim 5 is found on page 20, line 15 (Equation 8). Support for claim 6 is found on page 20, line 25 (equation 10) and page 20, line 17. Support for claim 7 is found on page 20, line 25 together with page 21, lines 1-2, page 21 (equation 11), and page 19, lines 6-7). Support for claim 8 is found on page 21, line 3. No new matter has been added.

In item 1 on page 2 of the above-identified Office action, the drawing have been objected to because of the following.

More specifically, the Examiner has stated that in step S2 in Fig. 2A should read "second printing process". Fig. 2A has been amended as suggested by the Examiner. Therefore, the objection to the drawings by the Examiner has been overcome.

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Should the Examiner find any further objectionable items, counsel would appreciate a telephone call during which the matter may be resolved.

In item 3 on page 3 of the Office action, claim 1 has been rejected as being fully anticipated by Kondo (U.S. Patent No. 6,891,649 B1) under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

As will be explained below, it is believed that the claims were patentable over the cited art in their original form and the claims have, therefore, not been amended to overcome the references.

Before discussing the prior art in detail, it is believed that a brief review of the invention as claimed, would be helpful.

Claim 1 calls for, *inter alia*:

performing a first printing process adaptation
without maintaining the black build-up for
transforming the color values of the first printing
process into transformed color values of the second
printing process.

Claim 1 also calls for, *inter alia*:

performing a second printing process adaptation
while maintaining the black build-up for

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transforming the color values of the first printing process into further transformed color values of the second printing process.

Claim 1 also calls for, *inter alia*:

performing a third printing process adaptation for transforming the color values of the first printing process into additional transformed color values of the second printing process by performing a weighted averaging of the transformed color values of the first printing process adaptation and of the further transformed color values of the second printing process adaptation.

On page 4 of the Office action, the Examiner alleges that Kondo discloses "performing a first printing process adaptation without maintaining the black build-up for transforming the color values of the first printing process into transformed color values of the second printing process."

It is respectfully noted that the Examiner's allegation is not accurate. More specifically, Kondo discloses only one printing process adaptation, the adaptation of Kondo does maintain the black build-up. Kondo discloses a method for converting color data D composed of printing image data CMYK into colorimetric data L *, a*, b* in the CIE colorimetric system. (Column 4, line 62 -line 65). To this end, Kondo discloses using the printing profile (22) of the printing machine (12) (column 4, line 66 to column 5, line 4).

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Kondo discloses a method for converting colorimetric data L^* , a^* , b^* into proof image data $C'M'Y'K'$ depending on the image data K of the color data D of the printing image data $CMYK$. Therefore, a multitude of lookup tables are created, each one consisting of image data C', M', Y' . The proof image data C', M', Y' is determined for a given proof image data K' and a colorimetric data Lab depending on the values of $LabK$ - (column 5, line 29 - 63).

Therefore, Kondo does not disclose two distinct printing process adaptations but only one, which is defined by the fact, that the K value of the first printing process is saved into the K' of the second printing process and the values $C'M'Y'$ of the second printing process are determined with regard to the value of K' and Lab values of the first printing process. Accordingly, this adaptation disclosed Kondo only shows a transformation of color values $CMYK$ while maintaining the black build-up (this is also described in the specification of the instant application at page 13, line 18 to page 17, line 10, where is disclosed that for the adaptation maintaining the black build-up the K values are determined independent from the CMY values). The only difference between the specification of the instant application and the method disclosed by Kondo, lies in the

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fact that Kondo discloses also using the K value of the first printing process for determining the CMY values of the second printing process.

This adaptation disclosed by Kondo does not consist of a combination of two different printing process adaptations because the K gradation conversion table (26) just transforms a K value of the first printing process into a K' value of the second printing process. Accordingly, this conversion of Kondo is not a printing process adaptation. This because it leads not to a transformation of printing colors of a first printing process to printing colors of a second printing process, but only to a transformation of just one ink (K). A complete printing process adaptation must transform all color values of a first printing process into color values of a second printing process. Such an adaptation must be useful as it is. Therefore the K gradation conversation table (26) of Kondo just adds to the method of determining the LUT being used for processing the adaptation.

As seen from the above-given remarks, it is respectfully noted that the Examiner's allegation pertaining to the performing the first printing process adaptation without maintaining the black build-up, is in error.

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As seen from the above-given remarks, the reference does not show performing a first printing process adaptation without maintaining the black build-up for transforming the color values of the first printing process into transformed color values of the second printing process, as recited in claim 1 of the instant application.

As seen from the above-given remarks, the reference does not show performing a second printing process adaptation while maintaining the black build-up for transforming the color values of the first printing process into further transformed color values of the second printing process, as recited in claim 1 of the instant application.

Therefore, the reference does not show performing a third printing process adaptation for transforming the color values of the first printing process into additional transformed color values of the second printing process by performing a weighted averaging of the transformed color values of the first printing process adaptation and of the further transformed color values of the second printing process adaptation, as recited in claim 1 of the instant application.

Since claim 1 is allowable, dependent claims 4-8 are allowable as well.

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In item 6 on page 7 of the Office action, claims 2 and 3 have been rejected as being obvious over Kondo (U.S. Patent No. 6,891,649 B1) in view of Schweid et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,529,291 B1) (hereinafter "Schweid") under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Schweid does not make up for the deficiencies of Kondo. Since claim 1 is allowable, dependent claims 2 and 3 are allowable as well.

Even though claim 2 and 3 are allowable, the following further remarks pertain to the Schweid reference.

Because Schweid does not show two different kinds of printing process adaptations, Schweid does not make up for the deficiencies of Kondo.

Schweid discloses a transformation of the black color K depending on the color input signals of the first color space model (column 4, line 36 and line 12). For transforming the color value K, Schweid discloses the combination of a color conversion table and a tone reproduction curve table (TRC) where the TRC just determines the output of the black color K with CMY set to zero (column 3, line 11 - 13). Schweid discloses that by combining the value K_0 received from the color conversion table depending on the color input signals of

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a first color space and a value K_{100} of the TRC solely depending on the value K of the first color space model and weighting these color values appropriately depending on the chromaticity of the resulting color input signal, a decrease or increase of the printing color K depending on the input color is reached and the colors CMY are adjusted appropriately by using the weighting function for increasing or decreasing the values of CMY (column 4, lines 28-38).

Since Schweid discloses that only the K value is adapted by way of a combination of two different transformations and the color values CMY are just adjusted to the adapted K value, Schweid does not show a combination of two independent printing process adaptations, which must contain instructions for all of the printing color values CMYK by themselves, as is required in claim 1 of the instant application.

Accordingly, Schweid does not make up for the deficiencies of Kondo.

It is accordingly believed to be clear that none of the references, whether taken alone or in any combination, either show or suggest the features of claim 1. Claim 1 is, therefore, believed to be patentable over the art and since

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all of the dependent claims are ultimately dependent on claim 1, they are believed to be patentable as well.

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and allowance of claims 1-8 are solicited.

In the event the Examiner should still find any of the claims to be unpatentable, counsel respectfully requests a telephone call so that, if possible, patentable language can be worked out.

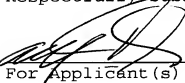
If an extension of time for this paper is required, petition for extension is herewith made.

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Please charge any other fees which might be due with respect
to Sections 1.16 and 1.17 to the Deposit Account of Lerner
Greenberg Stemer LLP, No. 12-1099.

Respectfully submitted,

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For Applicant(s)

AKD:cgm

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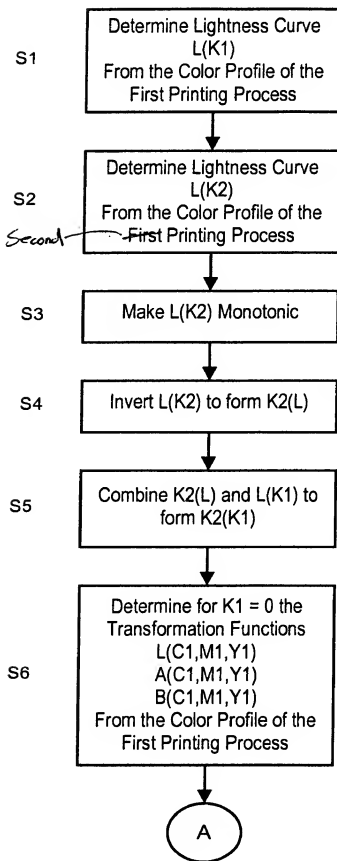


FIG. 2A
Prior Art